

VIRGINIAN-PILOT.
—BY THE—
VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
KORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.
(Consolidated March, 1893.)
Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk, Va., as second-class matter.
OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING, CITY HALL AVENUE, NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS: A. H. GRANDY, President; M. GLENN, Vice-President; W. E. WILKINSON, Treasurer; JAMES E. ALLEN, Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. H. Grandy, M. Glenn, L. D. Starke, J. T. W. Shelton, F. W. Shuttice, James E. Allen, D. F. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
The VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and vicinity, Portsmouth, Berkley, Suffolk, West Norfolk, Newport News, for 10 cents per week, payable to the carrier. By mail, to any place in the United States, postage free:
DAILY, one year - \$5.00
" six months - 3.00
" three months - 1.50
" one month - .50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents a square, each insertion; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Advertisements in the "Home Study Circle" are not allowed to exceed their space or advertising rate. Advertisements for business, except by paying especially for the same.
Reading Notices invariably 20 cents per line first insertion. Each subsequent insertion 15 cents.

No employee of the Virginian-Pilot Publishing Company is authorized to contract any obligation in the name of the company, or to make purchases in the name of the same, except upon orders signed by the PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

SIXTEEN PAGES
SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1893.

WE ARE NOT EPHEMERA.

When a man begins to doubt and question his own immortality, he is losing it, and when he finally disbelieves in it, he has lost it, and is not apt to regain it. This looks like attributing immortality to a man's own faith, although, really, all that is meant is this, that an immortal soul must be conscious of its own immortality, just as a sane and healthy life is aware of its own existence. Doubt and question, or disbelief, in either case, proves that one has lost or is losing his eternal or temporal being, or is falling into what is worse than nihilism,—the hell or purgatory of mental and physical insanity.

Reason and revelation lend confirmation to this innate self-consciousness, which assures one not only of his separate and personal self-identity, but that it is an identity as independent of its fleshly integument, as it is of the clothing its body wears. A person so conscious is certain that he would still know himself under any circumstances, whether in the body, or out of it; whether as a disembodied spirit, or a spirit incarnated; or even transmigrated into an ant or an elephant. He knows that his body is not he, that he is a spirit, that his only real existence is spiritual, and that its participation in carnal things is only for evolution toward the good, or degeneracy toward the bad, as his carnal association is governed properly and wisely, or improperly and unwisely; and experience soon teaches him that his carnal appetites, passions and impulses will rule and ruin him, unless he is careful to keep them in complete subjection to his spiritual self.

If man, then, is a spirit, how shall he die? Why shall he die? Only by committing spiritual suicide,—and in saying this we by no means intend to invade the sacred precincts of theology, or to get lost in the clouds of transcendentalism; but simply to follow the plain guidance of common sense and its philosophy. For, if spirit be not subject to physical laws, nor the laws of matter, although to some extent receiving character, direction and influence from physical facts or entities, it must persist and survive them, just as so-called physical force does,—with this distinction, that as mere force is blind and unintelligent, not even knowing itself, and as spirit is intelligent and self-conscious, the persistent existence of the latter must be all the more certain, and with self-identity for every individual that has been able to preserve its or his personality, and has not allowed itself or himself to be merged in, or destroyed by his or its carnal and temporal incidents and accidents.

If physical force "persists," why shall spiritual force, existence and identity perish, unless by its own weak will it succumb to the material and temporal things and forces, to which it is in its nature superior, so eternal, while they are so unintelligent and temporal?

G. O. P.
The Republicans pretend that "G. O. P." stands for "Grand Old Party," which might pass if it were either old or grand; but it is neither. The letters more truly and fitly signify: "Grab Official Power," "Get Official Plunder," "Grease Our Palms," "Gold or Place," "Grind Other People," "Glut Our Pockets," "Gready Old Pluckers," "Gulley Old Party," &c.

NIRVANA.
Buddhism teaches that the supreme condition of bliss in this life, and hereafter, is one of "Nirvana," attained by fasting and prayer, devotion, meditation, &c. What Nirvana is has been variously represented, from utter annihilation to a dreamless sleep, and is still considered a mystery that can only be known to those who succeed by their Buddhistic piety in attaining it. Yet as Buddha evidently had an experience of what he calls Nirvana, in his own life, before he proclaimed it as a reward of piety, is it not reasonable to suppose that it is a state of trance or reverie into which he fell in his meditations after fasting and prayer?

Now, if that be so, what is apt to be the truth about it? That it is that condition of mind and body which we call "wool-gathering," or "a waking dream," and which the Italians call "dolce far niente," or "sweet idleness." Most of us fall into this state sometimes, in varying degrees, and oftener or more seldom. It is a most delightful reverie, with full consciousness, and yet with all thought, motion, and sensation suspended, except that of the reverie itself, which seems to exclude everything besides itself and its exquisitely pleasant sense of a "peace that passeth understanding." In it one does nothing, thinks nothing, wants nothing, fears nothing, hopes nothing and feels nothing, but the entrancing peace of the mood into which he has fallen. It comes from no stimulant, nor sedative, nor narcotic, nor excitement, but results from the brief and perfect cooperation of the physical, mental and moral natures of the person, when they exist in a rare harmony, without a jar or friction.

Who has not at some time felt this curious, yet ecstatic quiescence? This happy nihilism of existence, which seems to result from the absence, or seeming absence, or suspension, of all the "ills that flesh is heir to"? The negative pole of joy as distinguished from the positive pole where joy arises from actual causes or events. Buddha may have cultivated this mood, and probably his original constitution and his religious mode of life may have all contributed to its evolution into that Nirvana which he believed and taught to be the supreme and ultimate bliss of which humanity is capable.

Our conjecture in this identification of Nirvana, and in the simple solution of its mystery, may be all erroneous; yet there is no apparent improbability in our conjecture. On the contrary, whatever joys may be reserved for man, he knows no greater condition of happiness than that he experiences in this waking trance, in which he dreams nothing except a sense of perfect bliss. Nirvana may have had its origin in this reverie, even though under religious practice and zeal it may have developed into something much greater, and possibly happier.

MORE RAIN, MORE REST!
If the oldest inhabitant of Virginia recollects a rainier season in this State than we have had since last October (including the snows), he must have been a contemporary of Noah, when "the windows of heaven were opened," and the rain came down for forty days and nights. That we have not had something on the order of another Noachian flood is to be accounted for by better drainage in those days, which has carried off most of the water as it fell; for it has fallen, up to date, with but little intermission, for more than four times forty days and nights. But all weather is good, and "we should be thankful if we have any weather at all." More rain, more rest; dry weather is not always the best.

THE STATE "GOES SNACKS."
When men's minds become so warped that they can actually find a justification for new public wrongs in old ones; or plead former injustice or maladministration as full excuse for present outrage on the people,—it is unfortunate that they should hold positions of influence either as advisers of the government or teachers of the public. It is more in grief than anger, therefore, that we see the worthy and able gentlemen in charge of a number of Virginia journals of standing (among them the Richmond Times and the Stuart Enterprise), urging that as our old delinquent-tax laws were very insufficient, and the officers very delinquent and inefficient in enforcing them, to the great depletion of the State's revenue, that, hence, as the "land-grabbers' law" has resulted in the repletion, or relief, of the revenue, and arousing people and tax-collectors to their duty, it must be very proper to authorize, hire and reward private parties, foreign and domestic syndicates, trusts, etc., to raid and dragonnade our country people for taxes they never knew they owed, or which they would have paid (in many instances, on demand) under the old process as well as this, with great terror, distress, oppression, injustice and loss to all, and ruin to many.

The perversion of logic in this is only equalled by its insensibility to common right, justice and humanity due by the State, to its people, whether falsely considered as "subjects," or as sovereigns. Why, the very worst master in the days of slavery would not have turned his slaves out of their cabins in winter, to furnish him with fire-wood from the logs, because he or his overseer had neglected and failed to make them supply the wood-pile with proper fuel in time. Yet that is the case here in this so-called delinquent-tax law. Some men and their families have been made homeless in mid-winter under its cruel provisions; and if there be but one instance of this (and several such have

been printed), it condemns the law as fully as if it had happened in every case.
To say the best for it, it has been a very alarming, distressing and unfortunate law for the people and a shameful example of a State turning over its citizens to the tender mercies of private sharpers, to be bullied and harassed by them, the State going "snacks" in the performance, and it should be repealed as quickly as possible, and blotted or expunged from our statutes.

Will our local morning contemporary and Charlotte Observer kindly state what voice they can have in shaping the policy of the Democratic party in 1893—a party that they repudiated in 1892 and refused to support in 1893; and its principles, declared in national convention, they have not ceased to denounce; and its enemies they aided in the contest by encouragement and comfort, and in its defeat they rejoiced, as a great deliverance.
Men who find pleasure and profit in base actions, whether in private business or public affairs, deserve our unconcealed detestation and denunciation; and if, instead of bestowing on them what they deserve, we court and flatter them, we become even more detestable than they; for they at least "made their Jack," while we only "play knave" from inherent baseness.

Bryan declines a Croker-Belmont \$10 a plate dinner for a Jefferson \$1 a plate Chicago Democratic platform dinner. The rate per plate discloses which is the plutocratic and which the Simon Pure bona fide Jefferson banquet. Like a true prophet, Mr. Bryan will not feast in the temples of Baal and Mammon.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE
(Copyrighted, 1893.)
DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.
SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

EVERY SUNDAY—History—Popular Studies in European History.
EVERY TUESDAY—Geography—The World's Great Commercial Products.
EVERY WEDNESDAY—Governments of the World of To-day.
EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—Literature—Popular Studies in Literature.
EVERY SATURDAY—Art—The World's Great Artists.

These courses will continue until June 26th. Examinations conducted by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

POPULAR STUDIES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

IV.—FEUDALISM.
BY GEO. EMORY FELLOWS, PH. D.
Professor of History, University of Chicago.

When looking broadly at the 1900 years of the Christian era we see the first 300 or 400 years characterized as belonging to the period of the Roman empire. The last 300 or 400 years are given over to the growth of individual nations. The intervening eleven or twelve centuries exhibit first a period of decay and breaking up of the Roman empire, then the revival of the Roman empire of the west by Charlemagne, and the gap from the empire of Charlemagne to the time of the modern nations is filled with what is known as the feudal period.

To the beginning and end of this period like those of all historic periods, no definite dates can be assigned. Historic movements grow more or less rapidly and decline more or less perceptibly; they do not begin and end abruptly. The feudal system furnished political and military organization for Europe for several centuries after the ninth or tenth. To exactly define and to find the origin of the feudal system is perhaps more difficult than any other task to the student of historic institutions. Two reasons have been given for the private relations of individuals and the cause very few writings or other historic material of that period exist. In studying feudalism, as in studying any other institution, we must remember that the institution is wholly new, but is a modification of one addition to some previously existing institution, and that in addition to the particular causes there are the general conditions of society favorable to its growth.

As the German invaders overran the territory formerly held by the Romans certain customs established by the Romans, and those the Germans introduced, rapidly adjusted themselves into a common practice, so that the feudal system is one of the best illustrations of German and Roman factors together forming a new institution. The Roman "client system" and the German "comitatus" each furnish customs which were adopted in the practice of feudalism.

The difference between feudalism and the modern national state consists chiefly in this—that the public duties and obligations which now a citizen owes to the state were under feudalism due as personal services to some individual in return for land received from him. The individual duties were upon the inhabitants as citizens, but upon certain individuals to perform specific services for the king, and these in turn depended upon others for services which enabled them to discharge their duties to the king.

The origin of the feudal principle differed somewhat in France, England, Germany and Italy, but the main outlines which we shall describe are common to all the countries of western Europe.

LAND AND PERSONAL ELEMENTS.
In practice both the land and personal elements of the complete feudal system were not always joined, yet quite often enough to say that in the perfect feudal system the lord always gave the vassal land which was called the "fief" or "feudum." The land element established a bond of mutual fidelity and protection which is the personal relation.

ORIGIN OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.
In seeking the origin of the system we must inquire how duties which are now considered public—such as military service—became private services which were paid as a form of rent for land. Here it is evident that the roots of the system extend back beyond the time when the system itself was recognized as existing. During the period of the decline and fall of the Roman empire the ability of the government to protect the citizens grew less and less. There was danger from invaders, from laborers in insurrection, revolted troops and usurping emperors, and the state was too weak to maintain order. Under such circumstances there always arise men more or less numerous who by reason of their wealth, rank or abilities can defend themselves and offer protection to the weak. The weaker men clustering about the strong ones to their power, and thus here and there a sort of feudalism is born. The ruins which travelers find so interesting along the Rhine and in various parts of Germany and France are those of the strong fortresses built by feudal lords, who, for their own protection, and the full use of the land in exchange for the title, and so long as the new lord remained well disposed toward him his actual condition was much improved. He was not likely to be disturbed in his tenure, for laborers were scarce, and again, when attacked his lord had a military force to protect him, or he might take refuge in the castle which his lord had built on an almost inaccessible hilltop.

The ruins which travelers find so interesting along the Rhine and in various parts of Germany and France are those of the strong fortresses built by feudal lords, who, for their own protection, and the full use of the land in exchange for the title, and so long as the new lord remained well disposed toward him his actual condition was much improved. He was not likely to be disturbed in his tenure, for laborers were scarce, and again, when attacked his lord had a military force to protect him, or he might take refuge in the castle which his lord had built on an almost inaccessible hilltop.

Had Given Up All Hope of Ever Being Cured!
After trying a number of remedies without the least sign of any improvement I gave up all hope of ever being cured. A friend advised me to consult DR. FERRY. Before beginning DR. FERRY'S treatment I WAS ALWAYS TROUBLED WITH SEVERE COLDS IN THE HEAD AT THE LEAST CHANGE OF THE WEATHER, and my left nostril was almost closed up so that I could not breathe through it, and was compelled to breathe through my mouth. My breath was very bad, and my appetite and my sleep very irregular. I WAS CONSTANTLY HAWKING AND SPITTING UP A HARD MUCUS, WHICH WOULD ALMOST CHOKE ME TO GET IT UP. After a few months treatment by DR. FERRY I feel like another man. THE COLDS HAVE ENTIRELY LEFT ME AND I CAN BREATHE AS FREELY AS ANYONE. SLEEP SOUNDLY. HAVE A GOOD APPETITE. MY THROAT CLEAR OF ALL MUCUS. I certainly appreciate highly the good work Dr. Ferry has done for me.
WM. EATON.
117 Cliford street, Portsmouth, Employed at Navy-yard.

DR. FERRY'S
HAS OFFICES No. 1 AND 2, No. 314 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL PLACE, NORFOLK, VA.
HOURS:
9 to 12.30 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.
SUNDAYS: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
TUESDAY NIGHT AND THURSDAY NIGHT 7.30 P. M. to 9 P. M.
SPECIALTIES: CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH.

Consultation Always Free! Medicines Free to Patients! Terms Very Moderate.

NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY
REPAIRING TRUNKS
A SPECIALTY
We guarantee all trunks bought of us for one year and repair them free of charge. We paint the frame and address on your trunk gratis. Leather Soles Tans given away with all leather bags and Dress Suit Cases.

A FEW SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK TRUNKS.

A square-top Canvas Trunk, brass bolts and clamps, iron bottom, brass lined on top and bottom, steel strap hinges, 20-ounce leather straps, division for hat box, \$2.50.
DRESS SUIT CASES
A Leather Dress Suit Case, worth \$1.00, our price \$2.75.
A Leather Dress Suit Case, worth \$2.00, our price \$4.75.

Roller Tray Trunks, Bureau Trunks, Theatrical Trunks, Leather Trunks, Automatic Tray Trunks, Basket Trunks, Steamer Trunks, Metal Trunks.

We have a complete stock of Travelling Bags and Dress Suit Cases, Ladies' and Men's Trunk-liners, Travelling-kits of all kinds, and all the accessories of Trunks, Bags and Trunking Companies. Give us a call. It will pay you.

Norfolk Trunk Factory,
172 Church St., near Main.
OUR NEW STORES.
61 and 63 NEW MARKET PLACE.
"Bald Wave Flour, every barrel guaranteed, 34.25.
Small Bags, 25c.
Best Pure Leaf Lard, 7c.
Box River Butter, 15c.
Westphalia Ham, 15c.
Best Baltimore Ham, 19c.
All goods delivered promptly. We have put on extra wagon. Give us a call on our new store.

Burrow, Martin & Co.
295 MAIN ST.
Goods delivered free in Portsmouth, Berkley and Atlantic City.

VIRGINIA GROCERY CO.,
D. PENDER, Manager.
BOTH PHONES.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
I have opened in last few days a large stock

PLAID SILKS, TAFFETA SILKS,
in all colors, and the prettiest stock of Shirt Wash Silks, in Plaids and Stripes, at only 50 cents per yard. Our new

FRENCH ORGANDIES
are ready for inspection. Come and see the prettiest you ever saw. Many other new seasonable goods opening daily, which will be sold at the lowest prices possible.

C. E. JENKINS.
New Store, Monticello Hotel.
RENOVATING HAIR MATTRESSES.
We have all kinds in stock, and made of best material.
WILLARD E. BROWN,
113 Main street.